

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 515

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16 1737.

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Mail due from Holland on Monday being not yet arrived, we shall insert the farther Remarks on the List of Goods imported into Ireland, that was publish'd in our Paper of Yesterday.

From the DUBLIN-SOCIETY.

PON taking a second View of the Commodities imported into this Kingdom, the Society have thought some farther Remarks upon them might be useful.

If we had Mines of Gold and Silver of our own, and could raise sufficient Quantities of those valuable Me-

we might then safely indulge ourselves in the Consumption of foreign Commodities; a large Stock of Bullion would be of little Use to us, and lie as dead in our Coffers, as if it had still remained in the Mines, unless it were exported for all the Conveniences we want; we might then even gratify every innocent Vanity without Detriment to the Publick, and purchase a great deal of the Labour of other Countries with very little of our own: In that Case, however, the Community would be neither so happy, nor so powerful, as it would be, were all our People thoroughly employed; the Labour of a whole People, is of much more Consequence and Value, than the richest Mines of Gold or Silver, and where they abound, and a Nation depends upon them, the poor Rank are generally idle and beggarly.

Africa, Peru, and Spain, are strong Instances of this, where amidst the greatest Treasures of this World, the common People are remarkably indigent and miserable, while England and Holland, though destitute of Mines, are able, by their Industry, to raise the Wealth of those very Countries, and maintain themselves in Plenty and Prosperity.

Were our People as theirs are, fully and usefully employed, our Labour would afford another Method of supporting ourselves under considerable Importations: The English and Dutch, do not deny themselves any foreign Commodities of Use or of Convenience, but they pay the Price of them in their own Goods, and earn them by their own Hands; and could our People do the same, give their Crops and Manufactures for all they consume of foreign Goods, our Trade would be a saving one at least, and our Luxury abundantly less destructive: Or could we, by a greater Industry, send Commodities abroad, in Value superior to our Imports, we might perhaps support ourselves under all our present Difficulties, answer the Demands of Gentlemen Abroad, supply the Vanities of those that are at Home. The Labour of other Countries would be paid back to us, and the greater Diligence of our Husbandmen and Manufacturers, keeps the Balance on our Side, notwithstanding our Extravagance.

But neither of these Cases is ours, we have neither Mines of Gold or Silver, to exchange for foreign Commodities, nor are our People so fully employed, that we can purchase them by their Labour; we riot in foreign Luxuries, which we do not want, and are unable to pay for, and neglect what we do want, though it may every where be raised. Nature has given us a Soil abundantly capable of supplying us with all the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life, and Hands sufficient to raise them, and yet we starve in the midst of Plenty, and are beholden to other Countries for our daily Bread.

Should a Foreigner see the great Flocks of Sheep and Herds of Cattle, which cover our Land, and Rich among us parading in foreign Silks, and sumptuously, he must needs imagine, that all our People are well fed and clothed; but will be soon convinced of the contrary, when he sees such Numbers go naked and starving, and that such Numbers of our People, who should be the Support of the Poor, sent Abroad to purchase Necessaries for the Rich.

It has been computed, that twenty poor Families, might be comfortably maintained for a whole Year, with as much Beef and Butter, as has been exported to purchase a Head-dress for a Lady. If this be the Effect of Trade, we are undone by Trading.

It is the Opinion of some, that foreign Trade, since the Time it has prevailed so much in this Part of the World, has increased the Number of Poor; and as our Trade is at present managed, this seems to carry a great deal of Reason with it; for when we had no Traffick with other Countries, and neither sent them our Commodities, nor took any from them, we lived upon the Produce of our own Soil and Labour, by which Means all the Necessaries of Life were cheap and in great Plenty, none could want, since the Rich had no other Way of disposing of their Superfluities, but in Hospitality and Charity. But when we came to import great Quantities of foreign Goods for the Consumption of the Rich, and to export a great Part of our native Commodities, which were the Sustenance of the Poor, then all Provisions became dear and scarce, and the Work of the Poor was undervalued and slighted for the sake of foreign Goods, which were more in Fashion.

It is great Folly in a poor Nation, to imitate the Fashions of a rich one. The French, who supply infinite Matter for Luxury, may indulge themselves in the Consumption of it without any Detriment; the Vanity of the Rich, is gratified by the Labour of their Poor; and the Poor, are maintained by the Pleasures of the Rich; all are served in their own Way, and nothing lost to the Publick.

What may not be reckoned Extravagance in another Country, may certainly be so in ours. It is the highest Imprudence in us, to consume such great Quantities of foreign Commodities, at a Time when we have a large Demand of another Kind upon us, and while such Numbers of our People are unemployed; it is our Interest, as much as possible, to limit our Consumptions to the Produce of our Soil and Labour, and to find Employment for all our idle Hands; when that is done, it may be allowable to indulge ourselves in some Extravagancies from Abroad, which, however, they may be of little Use to us, may do no Harm to the Publick. It is the Interest, and should be the Delight of every Gentleman in this Kingdom, to see that all his Tenants be fully and properly employed; where they are so, they are ever able to pay their Rents, either by the Produce of the Land, or their Manufactures.

The Article of Spinning, which is the Foundation of several Manufactures, would give Employment to a vast Number of Women, Boys, and Girls, if duly encouraged; and nothing can be set on Foot, or carried on with so much Ease; the Price of a Wheel is but a Trifle to a Landlord, though it may be very considerable to a poor Woman, and when once 'tis set a going, it will soon pay the first Cost, and maintain the Spinner after. It will be our Fault and Reproach, if any are idle among us, since all may find Employment in the Linen Manufacture, and be sure of a Vent for all they can make.

Of what Use is that Gentleman to his Country, who never sees his Estate, and neither plants, builds, nor makes any Improvement himself, nor gives Encouragement to any other to do so upon his Lands; but spends the Income of his Estate either Abroad for the Benefit of other People, or at Home in foreign Superfluities; and consumes as much Money in a Year in Embroidery and Lace, as would set up many poor Families, and put them in a thriving Condition.

But where a Gentleman lives upon his Estate, and employs the People about him in improving his Lands, raising Plantations, building Houses, and promoting Husbandry and Manufactures among them, at the same Time that he advances his private Fortune, he has the Pleasure of supporting the Poor that are industrious, and serving the Publick by their Labour.

In how amiable a Light must such a one appear to his Country, who thus dispenses Blessings continually to all around him, and lives to Posterity in the Improvements and Ornaments of his own raising.

Edinburgh, Feb. 7. Early last Saturday Morning the Corpse of Sir Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick, Bart. was carried hence for North Berwick, attended by a numerous Retinue of Children, Grandchildren, &c.

Yesterday the Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice-Clerk was safely delivered of a Son.

This Morning died here, in an advanced Age, the most Honourable Susanna Marchioness Dowager of Tweeddale, Aunt to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and Sister to the Earl of Orkney lately deceased, &c. A Lady of incomparable Virtue and Merit.

Six Companies of General Barrell's Regiment cross'd the Frith last Week, in their Way to Aberdeen, and other Towns in the North.

Last Friday Morning died of a high Fever, Mr. Alexander Balfour, Preacher of the Gospel, and Son to Mr. Balfour of Pilrig, who died but three Days before him: He was a young Gentleman of bright Parts and ready Elocution; and tho' he had preached but few Sermons, yet all of them with great Applause. His Death is deeply regretted.

Last Night the Wind blew to very high, that it untill'd several Houses in the Castle and elsewhere.

Leeds, Feb. 8. On Wednesday Evening last was a terrible Fire (which burnt with great Fury for about two Hours) in the Out Parts of this Town, and totally destroy'd one, and damaged other two Houses, occasioned by a Man going into his Stable with a naked Candle: But the Night being Calm and Moonlight, it was, with the help of our Engines, happily extinguish'd, without any further Damage.

The next Day the Woolcombers of this Town, and Parts adjacent, made their usual Parade through the Streets in Honour of their Patron and Founder St. Blaise, dress'd in Wigs and Sashes of comb'd Wool of various Colours; the Company was preceded by the Town's Musick, and a Person on Horseback, representing the good old Bishop, with a Bible in one Hand, and a Comb in the other: His Horse was led by a Boy dress'd like his Companions.

From Halifax we have an Account of the like Procession thro' that Town.

Bristol, Feb. 12. We have a melancholy Disaster related to us from Bath, which last Tuesday befel Mr. Chapman, the Prince of Orange's Sadler. He was sent for that Morning to show a Set of Horse Furniture to a Gentleman at Mr. Gill's Lodgings, a Pastry Cook, when the said Mr. Gill, by Accident, took up one of the Pistols (not knowing it was charg'd) to snap the Lock, when unfortunately the Pistol went off, and shot Mr. Chapman through the Body, dead on the Spot. The Pastry Cook is under much Anxiety at this Misfortune; and as many unlucky Instances of this Kind have happened by a careless Neglect, we hope it will be a Caution to other Persons.

Last Thursday one Sarah Elliot was committed to Newgate, for endeavouring to extort Money from one Richard Cornwall, a Christian Negro, Servant to Captain Day, in College Green, under Pretence that she had a Child by him, and which was then alive at Berkley, in Gloucestershire; the Black insisted on seeing the Child before he would condescend to her Demand, and told her, that if 'twas his Child, he shou'd know by the Colour of the Skin. The Woman, artfully to deceive the Fellow, procured a borrowed Child, with its Skin smutted over; but he calling for a wet Napkin, and rubbing the Child's Face, found it of a fair Complexion, quite different to his Species.

Yesterday in the Afternoon one Elliot, a Fidler, without Lawford's Gate, was committed to the Stocks on the Key, by one of our Magistrates, for attempting to swear falsely against a poor Woman in Marsh-street, for selling a Dram of spirituous Liquors; after being free from the Stocks, the Mob took him in Hand, and through several Streets pelted him with Kennel Dirt, flung Ashes in his Eyes, and otherwise bedaub'd him, that no Pillory Chap could be worse served; to make him clean, they afterwards flung him into the common Horse Pond on the Wear. 'Tis supposed he must resign his Employment.

L O N D O N.

In the Character of the late Lord Chancellor, in Yesterday's Daily Gazetteer, some Errors having escaped, the Reader is desired to make the following Alterations. Page 2. Col. 1. Line 16 from the Bottom, after Honourable Privy Council, read; Thus, to the unspeakable Loss of this Nation died this illustrious Person. Column 2. Line 10 from the Top, in some of the Papers, instead of *Funings*, read *Tunings*. Lines 24 and 25, leave out these Words, *so he was*. Motto was, *Humani nihil alienum, so he was*. were inserted without the Knowledge of the



The Right Hon. the Earl of Ashburnham lies at the Point of Death, being given over by his Physicians.

A new Writ will be soon issued out for the Borough of Marlborough in the County of Wilts, in the room of Edward Lisle, Esq; who will make his Election for the County of Hants, when John Crawley, Esq; will be elected without Opposition.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Percival, Son and Heir Apparent to the Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont, was married at Kensington Church to the Lady Cecil, Sister to the Earl of Salisbury, a Fortune of 20,000 l.

Last Monday Night his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, received the Seal of Great Britain from the present William Lord Henfol, Son to the deceased Lord Chancellor, and his Grace carried the same immediately to his Majesty.

We hear that the Lord Chief Justice Hardwicke will be appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

That Mr. Justice Lee, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, will be appointed Lord Chief Justice of the said Court. And

That Sir Thomas Abney, Kt. one of his Majesty's Council Learned in the Law, will be appointed Judge of the said Court, in the room of Judge Lee, when promoted.

Thomas Inwin, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Southwark, who was reported to be at the Point of Death, &c. in Yesterday's Papers, is very well; and Yesterday set out for the Seat of his Son in Law (the Earl of Suffolk) at Audley End in Essex.

On Monday last died at his House in Dean-street, Soho, Mr. Fletcher, an eminent Brewer, said to have died worth 10,000 l.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Willes will be created a Peer of Great Britain.

Yesterday Joseph Hankey, Esq; was sworn in before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, as Alderman of Langbourne Ward, in the room of his Father, deceased, and took his Place accordingly.

The same Day several Printers and Publishers of News Papers were convicted in the Penalty of 10 l. each, before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, for vending such Papers without being duly stamp'd, being contrary to Act of Parliament; and 'tis thought they will be prosecuted with the utmost Severity for the future.

This Day begins the Sessions at the Old Bailey.

BANKRUPTS.

Miles Way, of Great Grimsby, in the County of Lincoln, Distiller.

Timothy Kitchingman, of Leeds, in the County of York, Clothworker and Chapman.

Bank Stock 150 to 1-4th. India 180. South Sea 103. Old Annuity 112 1-4th to 3-8ths. New Ditto 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 105 1-8th to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 114 1-4th. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 14 3-8ths to 1-half. African 14. India Bonds 61. 6s. to 7s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 6s. Premium. South Sea ditto 21. 14s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 11. 17s. 6d. to 21. Prem. Salt Tallica 2 to 3 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 12s. to 15s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-half to 5-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 118.

Excise-Office, London, Feb. 15, 1736.

By Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of Excise.

ON Monday the 21st of this Instant February, will be exposed to Sale in the Court Room in their Old Jury, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, several Parcels of Condemn'd Bales and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Cordial Waters and Starch, which may be viewed on Friday and Saturday, the 18th and 19th Instant, at the Excise Office, and at the Warehouses near the Custom-house, from 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale from 9 to 12 in the Forenoon.

Printed Allotments of the Particulars will be delivered at the said Office, on Friday the 18th Instant.

This Day is Published.

Beautifully printed in Octavo.

AN ENQUIRY into the NATURAL RIGHT of MAN to Debate Freely concerning Religion. Wherein the *Maxims* advanced by several late Writers upon this Subject, are examined.

By a GENTLEMAN of LINCOLN'S-INN.

Maxima quæque dubia sunt.

Printed for C. Davis in Pater-noster-Row, and G. Hawkins at Milton's Head between the Two Temple-Gates, Fleet-street.

Where may be had, lately published,

1. Sermons on Several Occasions; by the late Rev. Father in God Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester. In 4 Vols. 8vo.
2. Critical Notes on the Old Testament; wherein the present Hebrew Text is explained, and in many Places amended from the ancient Versions, more particularly from the LXXII. By the late Rev. and Learned Dr. Wall, Author of the History of Infant Baptism. In 2 Vols. 8vo.
3. The Chace. A Poem. By William Somerville, Esq;

This Day is Published.

[Price One Shilling]

A REPLY to Mr. DOUGLASS'S Short Account of the State of MIDWINTER in London and Westminster. Wherein his trifling and malicious Cavils are answer'd, his Interestedness and Disingenuity impartially represented, and the Practice of Physick, but particularly the Character of the late Dr. CHAMBERLEN, vindicated from his indecent and unjust Aspersions.

By EDMUND CHAPMAN, Surgeon and Man midwife, in Orange-street, near Red Lion Square.

Invidiosus sibi semper Molitur.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row, and sold by J. Brindley, at the King's Arms in New Bond-street; J. Clarke, under the Royal Exchange, and C. Corbet, at Addison's Head, over-against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street.

This Day is Published.

THE MORAL PHILOSOPHER. In a Dialogue between PHILEAS a Christian Deist. And THEOPHANES a Christian Jew. In which the Grounds and Reasons of Religion in general, and particularly of Christianity, as distinguished from the Religion of Nature; the different Methods of conveying and proposing Moral Truths to the Mind, and the necessary Marks or Criteria on which they must all equally depend; the Nature of positive Laws, Rites and Ceremonies, and how far they are capable of Proof as of standing perpetual Obligation; with many other Matters of the utmost Consequence in Religion, are fairly considered, and debated, and the Arguments on both Sides impartially represented.

Elihu in Job xxxii. 8. *There is Reason in Man, and the Inspiration of the Almighty giveth him Understanding.* Printed for the Author, and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, 1737.

This Day is Published.

[Price Four-Pence]

THE Jesuit Unmask'd: Or, Some Remarks on a Letter in the Daily Post of January the 5th, which relates to the Murder of K. Charles. In which Letter this blasphemous Position is advanced, viz. *That the Murderers of K. Charles were more wicked and inexcusable than the Murderers of Jesus Christ: our Saviour's Prayer on the Cross being an ADVANTAGEOUS CERTIFICATE to his Murderers.*

Upon an Examination of this, and several other Peculiarities in this Letter, the Author appears to be no other than some Jesuit or Popish Priest, in the Disguise of a Penitent, mourning the Death of King Charles, and in great Confusion and Despair about the Success of his Tears. Behold, ye fast for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness: — *Will thou call this a fast to the Lord?* ISAIAH lviii. 4, 5. Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.



At the Foreign Brandy, Rum and Arrack Cellars, UNDER THE LONDON PUNCH-HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL, are to be sold by Benjamin Lee, and Company, (Who import and procure the Importation of the Best and Oldest, and who contrary to most other People's Method vend it the same as landed)

A Large Parcel of curious old Coniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Batavia Arrack, (delivered at the Cellar Door)

BRANDY at 7s. 3d.
RUM 6 9
ARRACK 11 6 } per Gallon.

All choice, genuine and good, as ever were imported, warranted entirely neat. — The Profits are small; but as the Returns are considerable, and by dealing all for ready Money, enables to sell at the above Prices.

At the said LONDON PUNCH-HOUSE, PUNCH is continu'd to be made to its utmost Perfection, (and to so small a Quantity as 3 d.) — Two Thirds as much for the same Money as heretofore.

By JAMES ASHLEY.

To be SOLD,

A VERY large Quantity of all Sorts of Wood, with or without the Estate on which it stands, situated near Whitby in Yorkshire, and adjoining to the Lordship of Musgrave. Inquire of Michael Hall at Ughesby near the same Place.

WHEREAS some Persons have taken a Room in the Hay-market St. James's in which public Gaming Table under my Name.

I therefore think myself obliged in this publick Manner to declare, that I do not so much as know the Persons of those Fellows who have thus been guilty of using my Name in so scandalous a Manner.

And whereas they pretend to shelter themselves under the Pretence of a Protection given them by a Woman, who sometimes assumed my Title, which Woman (an Irish Papist) was above 40 Years the Wife of a superannuated Officer of the Army, who died within these two Years; the Woman, as I am inform'd, Eighty Years of Age, well known to many who have suffered by her Tricks and Pretences about this Town, &c.

I also hereby declare, that I never was married to any Woman but my now Wife, who hath been such these Twenty-three Years, and with whom I have always lived publicly as I now do.

I also declare, that my Wife never did keep any Assembly for Play, in any Shape whatsoever.

Given under my Hand this 8th Day of February 1736.

From my House Piazza, Covent Garden.

Mandeville.

This Day is Published.

Being a Continuation of the Present State of the Republic of Letters, and the Literary Magazine.

THE History of the Works of the Learned, giving a general View of the State of Learning throughout Europe; and containing an Impartial Account and accurate Abstracts of the most valuable Books published in Great Britain and Foreign Parts; interspers'd with Disquisitions on several curious and entertaining Subjects, critical Reflections, and Memoirs of the most eminent Writers in all Branches of Polite Literature.

For the Month of JANUARY, 1737.

This Number contains the following Articles.

I. *The Philosophy of good Sense; or Philosophical Reflections upon the Uncertainty of human Knowledge. For the Use of Gentlemen and Ladies.* Done from the French of the Marquis D'Argens.

II. *A summary View of the second Volume of M. L. Bruyn's Travels; including, besides several other entertaining Relations, a particular Description of Batavia, the Capital of the Dutch East-India Dominions, and an Account of the Revenue they draw from the Island of Ceilon.*

III. *An abstract of the first Volume of Father Du Halde's General History of China. Comprising the most valuable Part of that Part of the Work.*

IV. *A Sketch of Mr. Ogle's Antiquities explained, with that Gentleman's Reflections on the Usefulness of the Study of Antiquity to Painters.*

V. *Some Extracts from the last Number of the Philosophical Transactions.*

VI. *A Catalogue of Books published at Home and Abroad.* Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row, and sold by J. and J. Fox in Westminster-Hall, and J. Jackson at St. James's Gate.

The Incomparable POWDER for Cleaning the TEETH,

Has withstood, by its most excellent and known Virtues, Attempts of many repeated Counterfeits; some imitate it by the Name of Powder, others under several other Names therefore pray take Notice, that the only true effectual and original Powder, is sold no where else, but as mentioned below: It is sent for in large Quantities to the Plantations beyond the Seas, to whom good Allowance is given; and as effectual in the East or West Indies as at London.

WHICH has given so great Satisfaction to most of the Nobility and Gentry in England, above 30 Years that it hath been published, and vast Quantities of the same still continue to be sold.

It is sold only at Mrs. King's Toyshop, the Blue-Coach against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill, and at Mr. Markham's Toy-shop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street, and no where else, at 1 s. each Box.

At once using it makes the Teeth as white as Ivory, never so black or yellow, and effectually preserves them from rotting or decaying, continuing them found to exceeding Age. It wonderfully cures the Scurvy in the Gums, prevents Rheum or Dequation, kills the Worms at the Roots of the Teeth, and thereby hinders the Tooth-ach. It loosens fastens loose Teeth, being a neat cleanly Medicine, of a pleasant and grateful Scent, and in Virtue far exceeds any that every yet found out for those Purposes.

All the Nobility, Gentry, &c. who send to Mrs. Markham for the Powder for Teeth, are desired to give strict Orders to mistake the Shop, (MARKHAM at length is under the Seven Stars) because most of the Toyemen in her Neighbourhood, seeing Multitudes go to her Shop for it, have set up Counterfeits and sell their Stuff in Imitation of our true and approved Powder, in Prejudice to the Publick, &c.

The LIP-SALVE.

Which is so much esteemed, and of so many Years experience, and whose Virtues vastly exceed any Counterfeits sold at the same Places at 1 s. each Box.

For in two or three Hours time it heals them, the rough or chapt; prevents the Skin from peeling, and makes them delicately soft and smooth, giving them a becoming bright Colour; the Fragrancy of its Odour also renders the Breath fine and sweet, and it may be eaten for its Safety.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.